



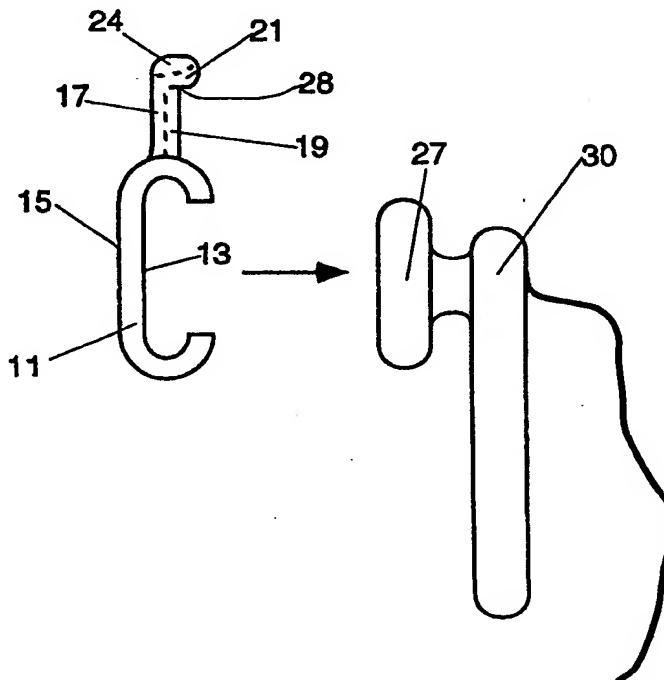
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(54) Title: CONCHA HEADSET STABILIZER

(57) Abstract

An apparatus for stabilizing a concha style headset comprises a receiver attachment that couples to the body of the receiver of the headset, a flexible and resilient support member extending from the receiver attachment, and a concha stabilizer pad coupled to the end of the support member, such that the concha stabilizer pad contacts the upper concha under the antihelix of the ear with the receiver placed in the lower concha in front of the ear canal. The receiver attachment can include a foam ear cushion that covers the portion of the receiver that is placed in the lower concha, with the concha stabilizer pad and the flexible support member formed of a compressed cellular foam. Support ribs extend from the upper surface of the ear cushion along the surface of the support member and join the concha stabilizer pad. Alternatively, the receiver attachment can include retaining members that engage in mounting holes in the receiver, and may include curved members which wrap around the body of the receiver when the retaining members mount the underside of the receiver. The support member can then include a flexible arch or stalk, with the concha stabilizer pad (or torus) located at the top of the arch.



CONCHA HEADSET STABILIZER

Background of the Invention

Field of Invention

The invention relates generally to the design of headsets, and more particularly,
5 to an apparatus for stabilizing such headsets.

Description of the Background Art

A concha style headset is a device for transmitting received sounds to the ear of
the user by means of a small receiver which is sized to fit in the lower concha in front
of the ear canal. In telecommunication headsets, a tubular extension or a voice tube is
10 often coupled to the receiver and extends down and towards the user's mouth for
receiving the user's voice and transmitting it over a telecommunications line.
Conventional earbud concha style headsets position the receiver inside the lower
concha between the tragus and anti-tragus to establish placement and support on the
ear. However, different ear shapes and sizes make it difficult for a single design to
15 both fit the ear correctly and to stabilize the headset. Accordingly, the receiver is
typically held in place by mechanical devices which fit around the outside of the ear,
or around the head. These devices add mechanical complexity, which decreases ease
of use, and increases the cost of manufacturing. Mechanical stabilizers also increase
the size and weight of the headset, resulting in increased fatigue from prolonged use.

20 One example of such mechanical stabilizers is the ear hook. An ear hook is a
large semicircular component that fits around the top of the ear between the helix and
the side of the head. The receiver is then attached to the body of the ear hook, and
held in the lower concha in front of the ear canal, or it can be coupled to the receiver
with a flexible tube and placed into the lower concha. The ear hook presents three
25 disadvantages. First, an ear hook is awkward and time consuming to place on the ear
because of the need to manually position the ear hook. Second, the ear hook does not

Another portion of the foam piece forms a supporting foam member that extends from the top of the ear cushion to a concha stabilizer pad that rests against the upper concha. The supporting member is elongated and flexible, providing a spring hinge-like action which automatically adjusts the stabilizer to the size and shape of the upper concha,
5 while providing sufficient force to hold the receiver against the lower concha.

Alternatively, the stabilizer is formed from an arch that connects to a receiver, and is disposed upward from the receiver. A concha stabilizer pad is secured to the top of the arch and provides a contact point when inserted into the upper concha. The arch is resilient to provide tension to the upper concha through the foam pad, thereby
10 stabilizing the receiver in the ear. The resilient arch can be formed of wire, an elastomeric compound, or the like. In another alternate embodiment the stabilizer is formed as a torus (ring shape) that is coupled to a stalk shaped supporting member.

The simple design and absence of mechanical parts results in several benefits. The concha stabilizer permits fast and easy one-handed insertion and removal, without
15 the need for repeated adjustment. The concha stabilizer maintains the receiver in the lower concha, ensuring proper placement and eliminating the need for frequent readjustment. The concha stabilizer is self-adjusting with no additional mechanical parts, and is symmetrical for either ear. The small form factor increases wearability, and decreases fatigue. Further, manufacturing costs are also reduced. The design of
20 the concha stabilizer is readily adaptable and applicable to a variety of existing headsets which use an ear cushion, thereby allowing use of the present invention with no need for redesign.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is an illustration of the concha stabilizer, with Figure 1B showing a
25 sectional view of the concha stabilizer of Figure 1A.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

The present invention for stabilizing a concha style headset includes a receiver attachment that couples to the receiver, a flexible stabilizer support member that couples to the receiver attachment and extends away from the receiver attachment and toward the upper concha with the receiver placed in the ear, and a concha stabilizer pad mounted at the end or top of the support member, for contacting the upper concha below the antihelix.

Figure 1 shows an embodiment of the invention for stabilizing a concha style headset typically including a receiver 27 and a voice tube 30. A receiver attachment 10 comprises an ear cushion 11 preferably dimensioned as an oblate spheroid, formed of a reticulated, fully open-pore flexible, ester type polyurethane foam. A suitable foam is the P100 foam commercially available from Illbruck Inc.. The foam has a density of approximately 1.75 lbs/ft³, provides a minimum restriction to air flow, and is functionally transparent to the transmission of sound from the receiver 27. The ear 15 cushion 11 has an open central recessed portion 13 forming a "C" shape, which is dimensioned to fit snugly onto the receiver 27. When placed into the lower concha 41 (Figure 3), the ear cushion 11 contacts the tragus 35 and the antitragus 39 at a tragus contact point 23 and an antitragus contact point 25, respectively, where the face 15 of the ear cushion 11 rests in the lower concha 41 and faces toward the ear canal 33. The 20 left/right orientation of the tragus contact point 23 and the antitragus contact point 25 with respect to the face 15 of the ear cushion 11 is reversed for the left and right ears.

Extending from the upper surface of the ear cushion 11 is a flexible support member, here a stabilizer support 17. The stabilizer support 17 is an open cell foam which has been compressed to become sufficiently rigid to provide both flexibility for, 25 and resistance to, positional deformation. The foam can be the same as that used for the ear cushion, compressed approximately 1.74:1 using conventional techniques, yielding an approximate effective density of 9.29 lbs/ft³. The end of the stabilizer

Figures 2A, 2B, and 2C show three alternative embodiments of the present invention. In all embodiments, the receiver attachment is integral with the support member, and is coupled to a concha stabilizer pad. In the embodiment of Figure 2A the receiver attachment comprises curved members 51a which are dimensioned to curve around the body of the receiver 27. The curved members 51a have retaining members 53a which engage the underside of the receiver 27 in holes adapted to receive such retaining members 53a, thereby securing the curved members 51a to the receiver 27. Integral with, and coupling between the curved members 51a, is a curved support arch 55a which extends upwards and away from the receiver 27. The top portion 59a of the support arch 55a is coupled to a concha stabilizer pad 57a, which functions as described above.

Figure 2B shows another alternative embodiment in which the receiver attachment is formed with only retaining members 53b for mounting in holes in the upper surface of the receiver 27 adapted to receive such retaining members 53b. Integral with, and coupling between the retaining members 53b, is a curved support arch 55b which extends upward and away from the receiver 27. The top portion 59b of the support arch 55b is coupled to a concha stabilizer pad 57b, which functions as described above.

In the embodiments of Figures 2A and 2B the support arch 55 provides the support for the concha stabilizer pad 57, and provides sufficient tension to maintain the concha stabilizer pad 57 against the upper concha 43 during use. In these embodiments the arch 55 and its integral portions 59 and members 53, 55 can be formed of wire, an elastomeric compound, or the like.

Figure 2C shows another alternative embodiment in which the receiver attachment comprises the end portion 53c of a compressed foam support stalk 55c, which can be also made of a rigid plastic material. Along the length of the support stalk 55c are support ribs 61c which increase the rigidity and durability of the support

Appendix

Figure 3 shows a typical human ear. The outer ear, or pinna, is an irregularly concave cartilaginous member comprised of a number of eminences and depressions which give each ear a distinct shape and form. The helix 29 is the curved outer rim of the ear; below the helix 29 is the antihelix 45, a curved prominence which describes a curve around the concha, a deep cavity containing the entry to the ear canal 33. The concha is divided into two parts, the upper and lower concha 41, 43, by the crux of the helix 31 which curves around the outside of the ear, and extends inwards at about the vertical midpoint of the ear. The upper concha 43 lies above the crux of the helix 31 and below the anti-helix 45; the lower concha 41 lies below the crux of the helix 31 and surrounds the entry to the ear canal 33. In front of the lower concha 41 and projecting backwards from the front of the ear is the tragus, 35 a small semicircular prominence. Opposite the tragus 35 and separated from it by the deep curvature of the intertragic notch 37 is the antitragus 39.

1 6. The apparatus of claim 5 further comprising:

2 at least one support rib extending from the upper surface of the ear cushion
3 along a surface of the foam member to the concha stabilizer pad.

1 7. The apparatus of the claim 1 wherein the receiver attachment comprises:

2 a curved flexible arch having integral retaining members for coupling to the
3 receiver, and further having a top portion extending between the retaining
4 members and coupled to and supporting the concha stabilizer pad.

1 8. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein the concha stabilizer pad is formed as a
2 torus.

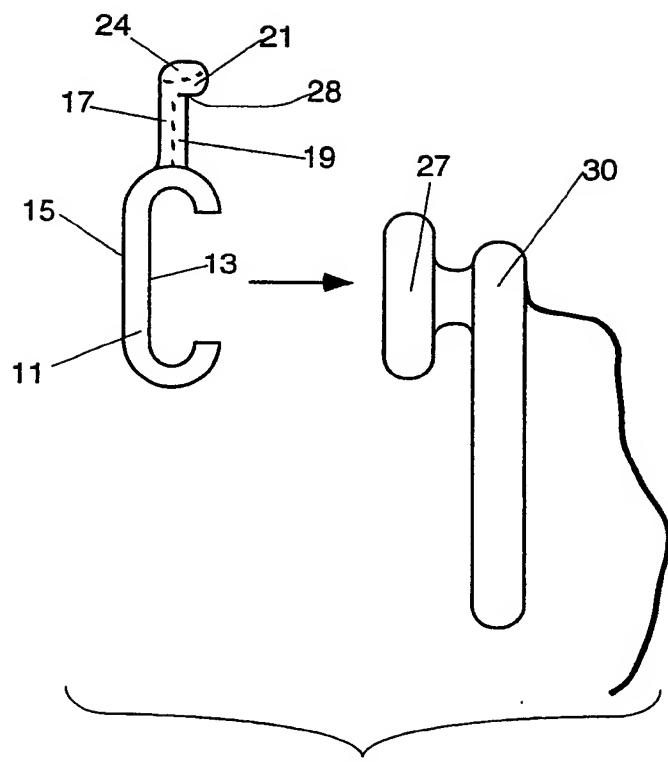
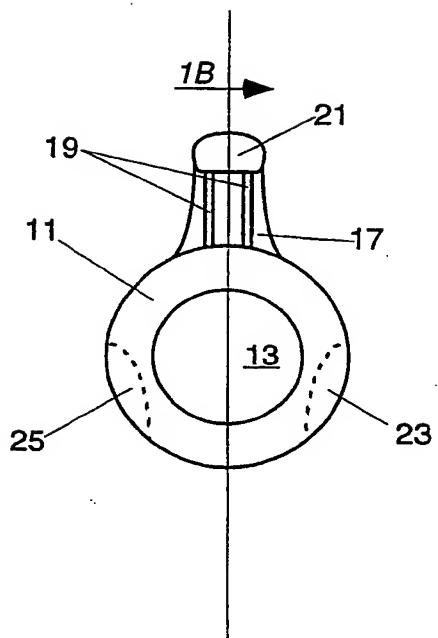
1 9. An apparatus for stabilizing a headset including a receiver sized to fit
2 between a tragus and an anti-tragus of an ear, the apparatus comprising:

3 an ear cushion dimensioned to cover a portion of the receiver disposed between
4 the tragus and the anti-tragus;

5 a flexible support member extending from an upper surface of the ear cushion
6 towards an upper concha of the ear; and

7 a concha stabilizer pad coupled to the support member at a hinge point for
8 flexing the concha stabilizer pad toward the support member, and having a
9 concha contact point for resting against the upper concha, the support member
10 capable of bending at the hinge point to conform to a size and shape of the
11 upper concha.

1 10. The apparatus of claim 9 comprising at least one support rib extending
2 from an upper surface of the ear cushion along a surface of the support member to the
3 concha stabilizer pad.



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

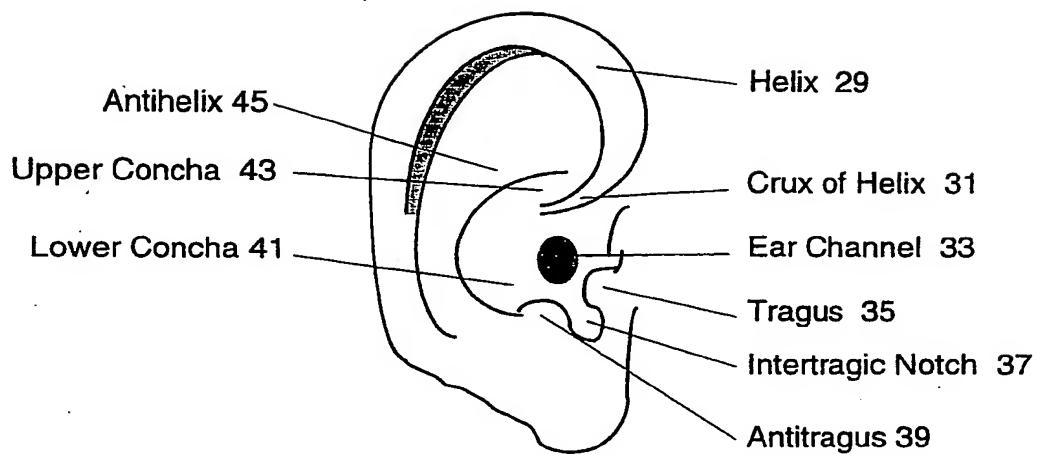


FIGURE 3

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No

PCT/US 95/05260

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
DE-A-3328100	26-07-84	NONE		
EP-A-421681	10-04-91	JP-A- 3117999 AU-B- 636659 AU-A- 6365890 CA-A- 2026458		20-05-91 06-05-93 11-04-91 31-03-91
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